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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/682,775	10/18/2001	Jason J. Harms	2290	4210
24333	7590	08/26/2005	EXAMINER	
GATEWAY, INC. ATTN: SCOTT CHARLES RICHARDSON 610 GATEWAY DRIVE MAIL DROP Y-04 N. SIOUX CITY, SD 57049			VO, TED T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2192	
DATE MAILED: 08/26/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/682,775	HARMS, JASON J.
	Examiner Ted T. Vo	Art Unit 2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 May 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on 05/13/2005.

Claims 27-32 are added in the application.

The amendment necessitates new grounds of rejections. According this action is made final.

Claims 1-32 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims filed on 5/13/05 have been fully considered. Particularly, with respect to Claim 1-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Garms et al., "Windows NT™ Server 4", Applicants argued that Grams is directed to a "Windows NT Server 4" instructional guide which provides a computer user how to manually configure/search the computer system's configuration data (Remarks: p.3 last paragraph).

Applicants further argues that Grams fails to teach:

Claim 6, searching a registry for USB printer which is not properly identified and removing entry of that printer form the registry as claimed (Remarks: p. 4),

Claim 10, executable medium which comprises executable program for performing the search (Remarks: p.5),

Claim 13, (Applicants asserted) similarly to Claim 10 (Remarks: p. 6),

Claim 17, apparatus including means (Remarks: p. 6).

Examiner respectfully respond: All Claims 1, 6, 10, 13 and 17, are having the claimed functionality the same. With Claim 6, despite using the term "Universal Serial Bus printer", this term is a mere configuration data. It does not make patentable distinct from any configuration data attached in the Windows registry. Applicants' argument of Claim 10 (Grams fails to teach or suggest the claimed executable medium) is not consistent to claiming (A computer program).

It should be noted that, Microsoft provides Registry in each of Windows, which allows every Computer user using Microsoft Windows searching for all configuration data in the registry. Any found configuration data is detachable.

Applicants alleged that their search and deletion of configuration data (including "Universal Serial Bus printer") is not manually. However, the detachment of a configuration in Claims 1, 6, 10, 13, 17, is not different from a manual act. A computer program, which is programmed in accordance to manual acts guided in Microsoft Windows, would do it. The fact is that all the Claims such as Claims 1, 6, does not make the search and the deletion of configuration data differently from what provided by Microsoft Windows and Registry Editor as shown by Grams, Windows NT Server 4. Claim 6 is a program per se. Limitations of Claims 13 and 17 are read by computers installed with Microsoft Windows.

It should be noted that any acts that does similarly to the manual act of a prior art would not be patentable distinct.

In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958) (Appellant argued that claims to a permanent mold casting apparatus for molding trunk pistons were allowable over the prior art because the claimed invention combined "old permanent-mold structures together with a timer and solenoid which automatically actuates the known pressure valve system to release the inner core after a predetermined time has elapsed." The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.). (Emphasis added)
(See MPEP 2144.04)

Applicants' amendment would necessitate new grounds of rejections, the rejections are set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1-16, 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1: Claim 1 recites "searching configuration data for an entry for a device not properly identified by the system" is indefinite. The Claim lacks a precede step that defines about "proper/improper" configuration data. Since a registry provides a lot of configuration data in its base, the limitation fails to limit a particular type of data for having means, "not properly identified". Saying "not properly identified by the system" is vague because any data might not identified or it does not know what kind of data is not identified. Examiner would interpret any data which is not likened or not understood by a user is "not properly identified".

Claims 2-5, 27, 29: Claims 2-5, 27, 29 depends on Claim 1 that is identified as being indefinite. Particularly, the limitations in Claim 29 are the native limitation and not found in the specification (Applicant is request to identify the specification's support), where the Claim or in the specification it does not say what kind of device is not identified by the system. Dependent claims of an indefinite claim are indefinite claims.

Claim 6: Claim 6 recites the similar limitation, "which is not properly identified by the computer system" that is indefinite as addressed in Claim 1 above.

Claims 7-9, 28, 30: Claims 7-9, 28, 30 depends on Claim 6 that is identified as being indefinite. Particularly, the limitations in Claim 30 are the native limitation and not found in the specification (Applicant is request to identify the specification's support), where the Claim or in the specification it does

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not say what kind of device is not identified by the system. Dependent claims of an indefinite claim are indefinite claims.

Claim 10: Claim 10 recites the similar limitation, “not properly identified by the computer system” that is indefinite as addressed in Claim 1 above.

Claims 11-12, 31: Claims 11-12, 31 depends on Claim 10 that is identified as being indefinite. Particularly, the limitations in Claim 31 are the native limitation and not found in the specification (Applicant is request to identify the specification's support), where the Claims or in the specification it does not say what kind of device is not identified by the system. Dependent claims of an indefinite claim are indefinite claims.

Claim 13: Claim 13 recites the similar limitation, “not properly identified by the computer” that is indefinite as addressed in Claim 1 above.

Claims 14-16, 32: Claims 14-16, 32 depends on Claim 13 that is identified as being indefinite.

Particularly, the limitations in Claim 32 are the native limitation and not found in the specification (Applicant is request to identify the specification's support), where the Claim or in the specification it does not say what kind of device is not identified by the system. Dependent claims of an indefinite claim are indefinite claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. The claims 10-12, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As per claims 10-12, and 31: Regarding Claim 10-12, and 31. The Claims are claiming a “computer program”. Despite the program is in a computer readable medium, the language (preamble) of Claims

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10-12, and 31 is directed toward a program per se rather than claiming a product or an article of manufacturing. Claiming a program per se is not statutory as set forth under 35 U.S.C. 101.

7. To expedite a complete examination of the instant application the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 (nonstatutory) above are further rejected as set forth below in anticipation of application amending these claims to place them within the four statutory categories of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claim 1-22, 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Garms et al., "Windows NT™ Server 4", SAMS Publishing, Chapter 19, pages 567-597, 1998.

Given the broadest reasonable interpretation of followed claims in light of the specification.

As per Claim 1: Girms discloses,

*A method for removing entry of a device from a computer system, said method comprising:
searching configuration data for an entry for a device with not properly identified by the system; and
(Page 590: See Finding Registry Information. Page 592: Figure 19.20 showing a Registry Editor with
"searching configuration data for an entry for a device with not properly identified by the system" such as
all the information within the "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE"); and*

removing the entry for the device from the configuration data (Figure 19.20 shows a highlight over Key information. Page 581, Figure 19.4 shows “Delete”. Click on this would perform *removing the entry for the device*).

As per Claim 2: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 1, further comprising:*

determining a vendor of the device (Page 587: Figure 19.11, give a user to determine in the tree’s registry “*a vendor of the device with the unknown type*” if the device existed in registry);
searching subkeys in the configuration data for all devices associated with the vendor; and deleting keys associated with the devices associated with the vendor (Page 587: Figure 19.11, give a user to search subkeys through sub-trees in the registry if they are existed; using right click of the mouse which is pointed on the subkeys, and using ‘Delete’ as shown in Figure 19.4).

As per Claim 3: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 1, further comprising: modifying an initialization file to remove device information* (Note: registry is a set of initialization files. As shown in page 570: see Note: Windows NT still supports the use of .INI file. Figure 19.2 in page 576 comprises Registry Hives; a user can access or edit config directory or a directory that has .ini file, and thus the user could edit the .INI file to remove/modify whatever he wants.).

As per Claim 4: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 1, further comprising: deleting files identified in a file list* (See page 587: all list, files, elements in the registry editor are removable).

As per Claim 5: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 4, wherein the deleting element further comprises: saving a backup copy of the files prior to deletion* (See in page 594, table 19.4 shows all the permissions done by a user including “Create Subkey”, Create Link”; and see Figure 19.4, in page 581, there are commands such as “New”, “Rename”, Copy Key Name”, etc. Theses features allow a user to save into a backup file before deleting).

As per Claim 27: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 1, where searching is conducted by the computer system using executable computer code without a user manually searching the configuration data.*

Claim is using a program that does similarly as the manual act by a user as shown in the reference.

The Claim does not provide any different functionality to manual act. Similarly rejection addressed in Claim 1 is applied.

As per Claim 29: Garms discloses,

Where the device is considered to be not properly identified by the system when

- (i) not identified by the system,
- (ii) not completely recognized by the system, or
- (iii) only identified as a generic device by the system.,

because a device is statically not identified by a system. For example, any device attached in the computer that is used in an operation would be considered not be identified by the operating system of the computer. The Claim limitation is a mere abstract rather than the acts being performed required as functionality of a claimed limitation.

As per Claim 6: Garms discloses, *A method for removing entry of an unknown device from a computer system, said method comprising:*

searching a registry for a Universal Serial Bus printer which is not properly identified by the computer system; and removing an entry for the printer from the registry (See Figure 19.11, page 587: a Registry Editor has "Print" in the left and includes *not properly identified by the computer system* description in right; and see table 19.4, all permissions including "Delete").

As per Claim 7: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 6, further comprising: determining a vendor of the printer; searching subkeys in the registry for all printers associated with the vendor; and deleting keys for all the printers associated with the vendor.*

(Page 587: Figure 19.11, give a user to determine in the tree's registry "a vendor of the printer"; Figure 19.11, give a user to search subkeys through sub-trees in the registry if they are existed; using right click of the mouse which is pointed on the subkeys, and using 'Delete' as shown in Figure 19.4).

As per Claim 8: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 6, further comprising: clearing load, run, and device lines from an initialization file* (See page 570: with the Note: Windows NT still supports the use of .INI file. Figure 19.2 in page 576 comprises Registry Hives; user can access or edit config directory or a directory that has .ini file, and thus the user could edit the .INI file to remove/modify whatever he wants.).

As per Claim 9: Garms discloses, *The method of claim 6, further comprising: removing a devices section and a printerports sections from an initialization file.* (Page 576 comprises Registry Hives; user can

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access or edit config directory or a directory that has .ini file, and thus the user could remove remove/modify whatever he wants.).

As per Claims 28, 30: Claimed limitations are corresponding to the limitations of Claims 27 and 29 above.

See rationale addressed in Claims 27 and 29.

As per Claim 10: Note: All user acts interact to a computer is controllable by a computer code inside computer. Garms discloses, *A computer program in a computer medium, said program comprising instructions, when executed for:*

deleting entries in a configuration file for all devices not properly identified by a computer system executing the computer program;

scanning subkeys in the configuration file for a device entry associated with a selected vendor; and removing keys from the configuration file, wherein the keys are associated with the device entry without a user manually deleting the keys

(Garms shows a registry editor in a Microsoft's Window install in computer medium. Page 590: Finding Registry Information. Page 592: Figure 19.20. Page 581, Figure 19.4 shows "Delete", where a user uses the registry editor can perform *deleting entries in a configuration file, scanning subkeys in the configuration file*).

As per Claim 11: As addressed in section 4, "instructions comprising" is indefinite. Given the broadest reasonable interpretation of followed claims in light of the specification:

Garms discloses, "*The computer program of claim 10, wherein the instructions further comprise: removing references associated with the device from an initialization file*" because Figure 19.4 shows "Delete".

As per Claim 12: Garms discloses, *The computer program of claim 10, wherein the instructions further comprise: deleting files identified in a file list*, because Figure 19.4 shows "Delete"; Registry Editor shows a hierarchy of files. So, a user can perform *deleting files identified in a file list*.

As per Claim 31: Claimed limitation is corresponding to the limitation of Claim 29 above. See rationale addressed in Claim 29.

As per Claim 13: Garms discloses, *A computer, comprising: a processor; and storage comprising instructions executable on the processor, the instructions executable for: detecting devices attached to the computer, identifying the attached devices as unknown when drivers for the attached devices are not present, installing device drivers, and deleting entries in a configuration file for all devices which are not properly identified by the computer.*, because the showing Registry Editor is a popup window executed by a processor. In Page 590: Finding Registry Information. Page 592: Figure 19.20. Page 581, Figure 19.4 shows “Delete”; where with the Registry Editor a user can perform *detecting devices, identifying the attached devices shown in the registry, installing device drivers, deleting entries in a configuration file*.

As per Claim 14: Garms discloses, *The computer of claim 13, wherein the instructions further comprise: scanning subkeys in the configuration file for a device entry associated with a selected vendor.* Garms shows a registry editor that can provide subkey search like it is shown in Figure 19.16, page 589; thus a user can scan *subkeys in the configuration file for a device entry associated with a selected vendor*.

Page 590: Finding Registry Information. Page 592: Figure 19.20: Click the software subkey, etc.

As per Claim 15: Garms discloses, *The computer of claim 14, wherein the instructions further comprise: removing keys from the configuration file, wherein the keys are associated with the device entry.* Garms further shows a registry editor provided with entries, and a function “delete” as shown in Figure 19.4, page 581 can perform removing keys from the configuration file, wherein the keys are associated with the device entry.

As per Claim 16: Garms discloses, *The computer of claim 13, wherein the instructions further comprise: modifying an initialization file to remove information associated with the device.* Figure 19.2 in page 576 comprises Registry Hives; a user can access or edit config directory or a directory that has .ini file, and thus the user could edit the .INI file to remove/modify whatever he wants.

As per Claim 32: Claimed limitation is corresponding to the limitation of Claim 29 above. See rationale addressed in Claim 29.

As per Claim 17: Garms discloses, *An apparatus, comprising: means for removing a registry key associated with a predetermined device of a computer system without a user manually searching for the*

registry key (See Figure 19.4, page 581:"delete"); and means for modifying a configuration file to indicate removal of the predetermined device from the computer system without a user manually modifying the configuration file, wherein the predetermined device is removed from the computer system so as to not interfere with a subsequent device installation (See Figure 19.2: a popup window of Config files; with user commands on the left top "file", "edit" would allow a user means for modifying. Figure 19.17, page 590 shows a log).

As per Claim 18: Garms discloses, *An apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein said removing means includes means for removing registry keys according to a vendor of the predetermined device* (See Figure 19.4, page 581:"delete").

As per Claim 19: Garms discloses, *An apparatus as claimed in claim 17, said removing means removing at least one registry key selected from a list of registry keys consisting of:*

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\enum\device bus

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\Environments\Windows 4.0\Drivers HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\currentcontrolset\control\device function\monitors

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\Ports

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\device type

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Config\0001\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\device type

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Class,

(Examiner note: With "delete" a user can perform removing all the hkeys as shown)

where device bus indicates a type of bus the predetermined device uses to couple to the computer system (Page 591 "TIP" shows subskey with the path coupled with MACHINE\SYSTEM. Tables 19.3, page 577, indicates types of bus, predetermined devices),

device function indicates a function the predetermined devices provides, and device type indicates a group classification of the predetermined device.

As per Claim 20: Garms discloses, *An apparatus as claimed in claim 17, said modifying means modifying the configuration file, wherein the configuration file is selected from a list consisting of: win.ini, windows.inf, windows\system, and windows\system32*, see Figure 19.2, a user can modify whatever editable.

As per Claim 21: Garms discloses, *An apparatus as claimed in claim 17, said removing means removing at least one registry key, wherein the at least one register key is selected from a list of registry keys consisting of:*

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\enum\device bus

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\Environments\Windows

4.0\Drivers HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\currentcontrolset\control\device

function\monitors

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\Ports

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device function\device type

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Config\0001\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\device

function\device type

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Class,

where the device bus indicates a type of bus the predetermined device uses to couple to the computer system, the device function indicates a function the predetermined devices provides, and the device type indicates a group classification of the predetermined device, and the modifying means modifying at least one of the following configuration files: win.ini, windows.inf, windows\system, and windows\system32.

See Figure 19.2, and 19.4 a user can modify/delete whatever editable.

As per Claim 22: Garms discloses the limitation of claim 22. See Figure 19.2, and 19.4 a user can manually modify/delete whatever editable, and thus has means for the modifying means modifying a win.ini file by clearing at least one or more of following lines in the win.ini file associated with the predetermined device: load=, run=, device=lines, and at least one or more of the following sections of the win.ini file: devices and device ports sections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Girms et al., "Windows NT™ Server 4", in view of Gazdik, US Pat No. 6,324,691.

Given the broadest reasonable interpretation of followed claims in light of the specification.

As per Claim 23: Girms discloses Registry Hive and Registry Editor used with the Windows NT that can perform registering all Keys from users for software installation and uninstallation, and thus Girms' Registry Editor includes means for *removing means being configured by one or more of the following: software stored on an information storage medium and loaded onto the computer system, software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network.*

Girms does not explicitly address the *software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network.* However, Girms' WINDOWS NT is available with Network connection (See Figure 19.6, page 582) and thus suggests receiving/installing all downloaded software.

Gazdik discloses software is downloaded and installed or uninstalled in a computer from a remote sever and executed by the install/uninstall processing engine (Gazdik, column 4, lines 26-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, "downloading software" for installation/uninstallation as disclosed by Gazdik to the teaching for deleting Hkeys using the Registry Editor of Garms.

Doing so, would utilize the availability and convenience of Network provided for software installation.

As per Claim 24: Garms discloses Registry Hive and Registry Editor used with the Windows NT that can perform registering all Keys from users for software installation and uninstallation, and thus Garms' Registry Editor includes means for *modifying means being configured by one or more of the following: software stored on an information storage medium and loaded onto the computer system, software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network.*

Garms does not explicitly address the *software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network.* However, Garms' WINDOWS NT is available with Network connection (See Figure 19.6, page 582) and thus suggests receiving/installing all downloaded software.

Gazdik discloses software is downloaded and installed or uninstalled in a computer from a remote sever and executed by the install/uninstall processing engine (Gazdik, column 4, lines 26-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, "downloading software" for installation/uninstallation as disclosed by Gazdik to the teaching for deleting Hkeys using the Registry Editor of Garms.

Doing so, would utilize the availability and convenience of Network provided for software installation.

As per Claim 25: Garms discloses Registry Hive and Registry Editor used with the Windows NT that can perform registering all Keys from users for software installation and uninstallation, and thus Garms' Registry Editor includes *removing means being configured by one or more of the following: software stored on an information storage medium and loaded onto the computer system, software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network.*

Garms does not explicitly address the *software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network*. However, Garms' WINDOWS NT is available with Network connection (See Figure 19.6, page 582) and thus suggests receiving/installing all downloaded software.

Gazdik discloses software is downloaded and installed or uninstalled in a computer from a remote sever and executed by the install/uninstall processing engine (Gazdik, column 4, lines 26-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, "downloading software" for installation/uninstallation as disclosed by Gazdik to the teaching for deleting Hkeys using the Registry Editor of Garms.

Doing so, would utilize the availability and convenience of Network provided for software installation.

As per Claim 26: Garms discloses Registry Hive and Registry Editor used with the Windows NT that can perform registering all Keys from users for software installation and uninstallation, and thus Garms' Registry Editor includes *modifying means being configured by one or more of the following: software stored on an information storage medium and loaded onto the computer system, software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network*.

Garms does not explicitly address the *software downloaded onto the computer system via a network, and software instructions executed by a remote machine coupled to the computer system via a network*. However, Garms' WINDOWS NT is available with Network connection (See Figure 19.6, page 582) and thus suggests receiving/installing all downloaded software.

Gazdik discloses software is downloaded and installed or uninstalled in a computer from a remote sever and executed by the install/uninstall processing engine (Gazdik, column 4, lines 26-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, "downloading software" for installation/uninstallation as disclosed by Gazdik to the teaching for deleting Hkeys using the Registry Editor of Garms.

Doing so, would utilize the availability and convenience of Network provided for software installation.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

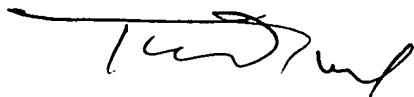
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ted T. Vo whose telephone number is (571) 272-3706. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM to 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3694.

The facsimile number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is the Central Facsimile number **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist: 571-272-2100. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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